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Brevities.

. . . The United States and Great Britain have agreed to a continuance of the Newfoundland *modus vivendi* until the arbitration of the fisheries dispute is completed next year. The terms of the agreement are that Great Britain shall not put into force against American fishing vessels restrictions imposed by the acts of 1905-06 by Newfoundland. The United States, in consideration of the fact that the shipment of Newfoundlanders by American fishermen outside the three-mile limit is not to be interfered with, agrees that American fishermen shall not use purse seines, and that they shall waive the right to fish on Sunday.

. . . We publish on another page a letter from Mr. Louis P. Lochner of the University of Wisconsin, giving a most interesting account of the International Congress of Students held at The Hague at the end of August, and of the most effective part taken in it by the American delegation. We make no editorial comment at the present time on this most valuable piece of work, except to say that all our members and subscribers should read the letter carefully.

. . . The General Secretary of the Baptist World Alliance, Rev. J. H. Shakespeare of London, writes us that the resolution in favor of universal peace adopted at the Berlin Congress of European Baptists about a year ago has received favorable notice from the editors of various newspapers in different countries and from others.

. . . On the motion of Victor H. Dumas of New York, following a paper read by him on "A Universal University" at the International Conference of Students held at The Hague in August, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That it is the sense and opinion of the 'Corda Fratres' that it is always a matter of honor with each and every nation to adjust all international questions of difference without resort to arms; and that, as the highest standard of intelligence is ever conducive to the establishment of peace, we hereby emphatically approve of the plan to establish a University of International Law as the first academy of an International University, and welcome the affiliation with all organizations to encourage the endowment of such an institution."

. . . Mr. Hamilton Holt, managing editor of the *Independent*, and Mr. Lindsay Russell, both directors of the Peace Society of the City of New York, have recently had conferred upon them by the Emperor of Japan the Order of the Sacred Treasure, "in token of his recognition of the worthy efforts you have made in the promotion of friendly relations between Japan and the United States, etc." This action of the Emperor of Japan was taken on the recommendation of Ambassador Takahira and of Count Komura, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs. Our warmest congratulations to Messrs. Holt and Russell.

. . . At the sixth International Trades Union Congress, which opened at Paris on August 30, resolutions were adopted which included an appeal to the unionists of the world to strive for the abolition of war.

. . . Great Britain and Germany have renewed for one year the arbitration agreement of July 12, 1905, which recently expired. The agreement is not for un-

limited arbitration, but covers only certain classes of disputes that may arise between the two governments.

. . . Baron Shibusawa, head of the party of fifty representative Japanese business men now in this country, being asked at Spokane what he thought of Congressman Hobson's predictions of war between the United States and Japan, responded: "Oh, you make me smile. There is positively no danger of any serious trouble between this country and mine. Each has need for the other in every way."

. . . Of the five large claims of American citizens against the Venezuelan government growing out of alleged violations of contracts and concessions, only one yet remains to be decided. This is the claim of the Orinoco Steamship Company, and this is now before the Hague Tribunal for determination.

. . . The United States Minister to Bolivia, Hon. J. F. Stutesman, has cabled to the State Department synopses of two protocols signed by Peru and Bolivia for the adjustment of the boundary dispute between them which recently caused the breaking off of diplomatic relations.

. . . Early in September a dinner was given in Seattle by the Associated Chambers of Commerce of the eight largest cities of the Pacific coast to the representatives of the six great commercial cities of Japan who are on a visit to this country. At this dinner the parties agreed informally to be friends always. This and similar dinners since given throughout the country to these distinguished visitors from Japan are worth more in the preservation of good relations and peace with Japan than all the big battleships that could be put on to the Pacific.

. . . The world's naval bill for the current year, according to a recent White Paper issued by the British Admiralty, amounts to \$604,000,000. This leaves out of account the armies, fortifications, etc.

International Arbitration and Peace. The Mission of America in the Politics of the World. Addresses of Hon. Richard Bartholdt, President Nicholas Murray Butler, Andrew Carnegie and Hon. James A. Tawney. 16 pages. Reprinted from the *Congressional Record*. Sent free in lots of 50, 100, 500, 1,000, etc., to any wishing them for distribution. A timely and most valuable pamphlet.

Correspondence.

Mr. and Mrs. Edwin D. Mead's Summer in Europe.

A PERSONAL LETTER FROM MR. MEAD.

STREIT'S HOTEL, HAMBURG, September 7, 1909.

DEAR MR. TRUEBLOOD: Here we are, headed for England and home. We had a fine meeting here last night with the Hamburg Peace Society, after a morning's sail round the harbor of Kiel, where we saw more battleships than we ever saw before in our lives, all put together, the fleet having just come in from the Baltic manœuvres.

Mr. Bloh, the president of the Peace Society here, the rector of one of the schools, is one of the best men our

cause has in Germany. He was the president when we spoke here four years ago; and we found others of the old friends, making the meeting very pleasant. Young Berendsohn, the fine fellow whom you will remember meeting at the Munich and London Congresses, translated for Mrs. Mead. I put it through in German on my speech of about an hour, and got on quite swimmingly.

We have not heard a word from you, nor been able to learn at Stockholm or elsewhere whether you came over before the notice of the postponement of the Congress was sent out, or what your experience has been. I suspect you came, learned, stormed a bit—do Quakers storm?—and returned to America. Personally I think the postponement of the Congress was a mistake—the measure of an undue conservatism and timidity. But the Stockholm folk were in a quandary, did in great anxiety what they thought best, and the less said about it now the better. We are doubly glad, under the circumstances, that we could ourselves spend the week in Stockholm, because the opportunity to arrange the meeting for us gave the friends there an occasion to come together in the week of the intended Congress, and the meeting was a large and enthusiastic one. The cultivated Swedes pretty much all understand English, and all were clearly deeply interested to hear about the progress in America. Mrs. Fanny Petterson and others are alive to work in the schools especially,—Mrs. Petterson having already worked out a scheme very much like our own School Peace League,—and I think we gave a distinct impulse to the Stockholm work. Moneta was with us, spoke with great fire at the meeting, and was enthusiastically received. We had been with him at Christiania the week before, having the good fortune to be there at the time of his Nobel address, and to be present at the dinner in the evening, where I was called on to speak for America. I think I sent you papers, which I hope you could read; I confess that I could n't.

Our own meeting at the Nobel Institute was splendid—the hall crowded, with many standing. Mr. Lövlund, the president of the Institute, presided, and he and Lange and the chancellor of the University and a lot of fine, thoughtful people were at the dinner given us the next evening by the American Minister. Our Minister at Christiania, as you probably know, is Herbert H. D. Peirce, formerly an assistant secretary in the State Department. He is a son of our famous old Harvard mathematician, and, to us more important, he is a quite eloquent peace man. Dutton will be in Christiania next week for his lectures before the University on American education; and Professor Lorentzen will go up there from Copenhagen to strengthen the Norwegian committee of the new American-Scandinavian Society.

Lorentzen was as helpful to us at Copenhagen as Dr. Koht—who is the centre of information and activity touching things American—was at Christiania. We were at Copenhagen, by lucky accident, at the very time that Dr. Cook arrived from the North Pole; and also, by interesting circumstance, being given a privileged place in the little circle inside the lines (to be an American in Copenhagen last week was almost to have a patent of nobility), we were the first Americans to greet him and receive his pleasant greeting as, with the Crown Prince

and our American Minister, Mr. Egan, he stepped on shore from the launch which brought him from the ship.

Our meeting in Copenhagen on Friday evening was most successful, the largest of all our meetings save that in Copenhagen itself the following Sunday afternoon for the workingmen. Frederic Bajer is no longer president of the Denmark Peace Society, but he acted jointly with Mr. Rasmussen in presiding at our meeting, and spoke with all his old eloquence and force. Mr. Clausen of the Danish Parliament, the leader of the workingmen's party, Denmark, presided at our Sunday meeting, Professor Lorentzen serving as interpreter.

I think I have sent you papers about our conferences in Geneva, Frankfort and Leipzig. We shall have much to say about all these, and about our talks with Baron d'Estournelles and the Paris friends, and with Professor Förster and Mr. Fried at Berlin. We made a special trip to Marburg for the sake of a visit with Professor Shücking, whose splendid pamphlet on "The Organization of the World" you have probably already received. The whole summer's experience has been to us most inspiring, and I think it has been very useful here. Too little has been done in the way of bringing the European workers and our American workers into close touch and active coöperation. This summer's experience has shown us how much can be done, and easily done. We must do this now in a much broader and more systematic way. Of all this we shall have much to talk together. It will be pleasant indeed, after the busy first night in London, where we shall also speak, to be back again in dear old Boston. Our deepest feeling is that of the stupendous, almost decisive work that America might at this time do for the great cause if she would, and of the terrible folly and crime against humanity of all recreancies of hers to her own first principles.

In every place where we have been we have emphasized the importance of establishing school Peace Leagues like our American League, and of work among the students of the universities like that of our Cosmopolitan Clubs. Professor Förster at Berlin has undertaken to start a work of this latter sort among the Berlin students this next winter. We have just had a most interesting talk with young Lochner of the University of Wisconsin, who, with two student friends, as you know, came over to attend the International Convention of Students at The Hague in August. He has been, as you know, the most active spirit in our Cosmopolitan Club movement. I sincerely believe that our little American delegation there exercised the determining influence in giving to this international organization of students a distinctly new and vastly better direction. There is no work in our whole field which seems to me bigger with possibilities than this work among the students. Mr. Lochner has written you something about what was done at The Hague. This is but the beginning. In three years, with proper energy and intelligence, the European universities could be brought abreast of our own in this thing. If I were a millionaire I should secure the services of so providentially equipped a man as young Lochner for permanent office in this field at any price, for the possible results of such an American influence in the universities between now and the third Hague Conference are incalculable.

Yours truly, EDWIN D. MEAD.